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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/583,520	05/31/2000	Jerry Walter Malcolm	AUS000070USI	2499

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EXAMINER

BLACKWELL, JAMES H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2176

DATE MAILED: 11/05/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/583,520	MALCOLM, JERRY WALTER	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	James H Blackwell	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 May 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 31 May 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>4</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-6, 8-13 and 15-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Light et al. (U.S. 6,192,380) in view of Weicha (U.S. 5,870,717).

Regarding independent Claim 1 (and similarly independent Claims 8 and 15), Light et al. teaches a web browser that has loaded a form that contains blank spaces (Col. 4, lines 16-17) that the user fills in. When the form is completed, and just before it is submitted, the form is scanned for entries filled in by the user and stores those tags and the data associated with the tags in a database (Col. 4, lines 17-30; compare to Claim 1 (and similarly Claims 8 and 15) ***"receiving from a user by a browser application executed in a client system, data for a form in a web page; and prior to submission of the form with the data to a server system hosting the web page, saving an address of the web page, the data provided from the user for the form, and at least one field identifier for associating the data to at least one respective field of the form, into a volatile memory system of the client system, wherein the address, the data, and the at least one field identifier are still stored in the volatile memory system after the browser application is closed"***). Light et al. does not teach storing form data in volatile memory or keeping it in volatile

memory once the browser application is closed. However, Weicha teaches the use of volatile memory or a "clip-board" to temporarily store items (Col. 3, lines 30-34). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to apply Weicha to Light et al., providing Light et al. the benefit of storing form data in volatile memory.

In regard to dependent Claim 2 (and similarly to dependent Claims 9 and 16) Light et al. teaches an auto-fill-in system containing a fill-in subunit that includes a form recognition unit that recognizes when a form has been loaded into the browser. A tag recognition unit then scans the form for form tags and fills those spaces in that it recognizes through a matching unit that scans a database for matching tags (Col. 2, lines 63-67; Col. 3, lines 1-67; Fig. 3 compare to Claim 2 (and similarly to Claims 9 and 16), ***"The method according to Claim 1, further comprising: in response to the user opening the browser application that had been closed and again requesting retrieval of the web page, retrieving the web page from the server system; and automatically filling in the form of the web page with the data stored in the volatile memory system"***). Light et al. does not teach filling in the form of the web page with data stored in volatile memory. However, Weicha teaches the use of volatile memory or a "clip-board" to temporarily store items (Col. 3, lines 30-34). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to apply Weicha to Light et al., providing Light et al. the benefit of retrieving form data from volatile memory.

In regard to dependent Claim 6 (and similarly to dependent Claims 13 and 20), Light et al. teaches that when the form is completed, and just before it is submitted, the form is scanned for entries filled in by the user and stores those tags and the data associated with the tags in a database (Col. 4, lines 17-30; compare to Claim 6 (and similarly to Claims 13 and 20), “... **calling a clipboard operation of an operating system on which the client system operates to save the address, the data, and the at least one field identifier into the volatile memory system**”). Light et al. does not teach storing form data in volatile memory. However, Weicha teaches the use of volatile memory or a “clipboard” to temporarily store items (Col. 3, lines 30-34). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to apply Weicha to Light et al., providing Light et al. the benefit of storing form data in volatile memory.

In regard to dependent Claim 3 (and similarly to dependent Claims 10 and 17), Light et al. teaches program modules that parse and fill in data for the form and display the resulting web page (Col. 2, lines 63-67; Col. 3, lines 1-67; Col. 4, lines 1-15; Fig. 3; compare to Claim 3 (and similarly to Claims 10 and 17), “... **parsing, by the browser application, the data for the form; and displaying, by the browser application, the form with the data**”).

In regard to dependent Claim 4 (and similarly to dependent Claims 11 and 18), Light et al. teaches modules that recognize a web page containing a form, automatically fill in data that is recognized in the form from a database and

display the results (Col. 2, lines 63-67; Col. 3, lines 1-67; Col. 4, lines 1-15; Fig. 3 compare to Claim 4 (and similarly to Claims 11 and 18), “... **retrieving the web page from the server system; automatically filling in the form of the web page with the data stored in the volatile memory system; receiving, by the browser application, a request from the user for retrieval of a web page; comparing an address of the requested web page with the address stored in the volatile memory system**”). In addition, Light et al. teaches that if any blank spaces exist, the auto-fill-in system waits for the user to fill in blanks then proceeds to determine that the blanks filled in by the user were not previously recognized by the modules that look for matches to the form blanks in a database (Col. 4, lines 16-30; Fig. 3; compare to Claim 4 (and similarly to Claims 11 and 18), “... **in response to a match between the address of the requested web page and the address stored in the volatile memory system, querying, by the browser application, whether the user wishes to fill in the form using the data saved in the volatile memory system; and only in response to the browser application receiving an indication that the user wishes to fill in the form with the data saved in the volatile memory system, implementing, by the browser application, the retrieving and filling in steps**”).

In regard to dependent Claim 5 (and similarly to dependent Claims 12 and 19), the limitation of “... **determining whether the requested web page has a submittable form; and only in response to the requested web page having**

the submittable form, implementing, by the browser application, the receiving and saving steps" would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time of the invention, in view of Light et al, because Light et al. teaches modules for determining if the page that is loaded contains a submittable form and if so, fills in what is recognized and allows the user to fill in blanks not recognized (Col. 2, lines 65-67; Col. 3, lines 1-67; Col. 4, lines 1-15; Fig. 3).

3. Claims ¹⁴~~7~~, ²¹~~8~~ and ²¹~~15~~ are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Light in view of Weicha as in Claims 1, 8 and 15 respectively, and further in view of Cowart (Mastering Windows 3.1 Special Edition).

In regard to dependent Claim 7 (and similarly to dependent Claims 14 and 21), Weicha teaches that items may be stored in a "clip-board", which is described as being temporary. Weicha further teaches that once a submit button has been pressed, the items in the clip-board are sent (Col. 3, lines 29-33 compare to Claim 7 (and similarly to Claims 14 and 21), **"... in response to the data for the form being successfully submitted to the server system and the browser application receiving another request for a next web page from the user, erasing, if required, the data from the volatile memory system"**).

Weicha does not specifically teach erasing the data from the volatile memory system. However Cowart teaches that the clip-board can be cleared (p. 256). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention

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to apply Cowart to Weicha providing Weicha the benefit of erasing data from the clip-board.


Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James H Blackwell whose telephone number is 703-305-0940. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H Feild can be reached on 703-305-9792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

JHB


JOSEPH H. FEILD
PRIMARY EXAMINER